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The proportion of the English children that attend school is somewhat larger than that of the Irish.

203 out of 835 Irish, or 1 in 4.1 attend school.
124 ,, 439 English, or 1 in 3.5 ,,

This probably arises from some superior facilities which the English have for sending their children to school free of expense, as appears from the following statement:—

Of 189 children (14 English and 45 Irish)—

English.	Irish.
77 . . .	11 receive schooling gratis.
67 . . .	34 have the cost of their schooling paid by their parents.

The proportion who pay nothing is, in the case of the English, 53 per cent. ; in that of the Irish, only 24.

In Callmel-buildings (Irish), not included in the above, 73 pay ; 44 are instructed gratis. The proportion here is 38 per cent.

The weekly sums paid for schooling are,

1st. The rates per week for each child sent :—

Payment.	Number who Pay.				Payment.	Number who Pay.			
s. d.	English.		Irish.		s. d.	English.		Irish.	
0 1 . . .	2 . . .		0		0 8 . . .	2 . . .		1	
0 2 . . .	31 . . .		0		0 9 . . .	2 . . .		1	
0 3 . . .	13 . . .		0		0 10 . . .	0 . . .		2	
0 4 . . .	11 . . .		12		1 0 . . .	0 . . .		1	
0 6 . . .	3 . . .		17						

Average, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ —English, $4d.$, Irish, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ —Average in Callmel-buildings, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$

2nd. The sums paid weekly by parents for all their children :—

s. d.		English.	Irish.	s. d.		English.	Irish.
0 2 . . .		9 . . .	0	0 10 . . .		1 . . .	2
0 3 . . .		3 . . .	0	1 0 . . .		0 . . .	3
0 4 . . .		11 . . .	4	1 2 . . .		1 . . .	1
0 5 . . .		2 . . .	0	1 4 . . .		2 . . .	0
0 6 . . .		5 . . .	10	1 6 . . .		0 . . .	1
0 8 . . .		1 . . .	2	1 9 . . .		1 . . .	0
0 9 . . .		2 . . .	1				

From the two preceding statements it appears that the Irish pay a higher rate than the English for the schooling of their children ; and pay larger sums weekly for that purpose.

Government Expenditure on Education in England, 1841–42. By
SEYMOUR TREMENEHRE, Esq., F.S.S.

THE statistics of applications for aid from the Parliamentary Grant, which have been considered and determined by the Committee of Council on Education in the year 1841–42, are given in Appendix B to the minutes of that year. The applications were, with few exceptions, for aid towards the erection of school-buildings. The grant for the year was 30,000*l.* The sums allotted by their Lordships, and accepted by the applicants, amounted to 27,249*l.* Nineteen cases were still pending for the remainder. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the sum allotted had been received by the three classes of applicants ; namely, by national schools in England and Wales, by various Scotch schools, and by schools connected with the British and

Foreign Society. It also shows the amount of local subscriptions, called forth by the public grant, together with the number of children for whom it was proposed to provide instruction :—

Class of Schools applying. 1841-42.	Applications for Aid to- wards the Erection of new Schools.	Applica- tions for Addi- tions to former Grants.	Sum allotted and accepted.	Per Centage on Total Amount of Grant.	Estimated Cost of Buildings to be erected.	Per Centage on Total Amount of Grant.	Number of Children to be provided for.
			£		£		
National Schools . .	200	2	21,330	71·10	98,217	327·39	40,668
Scotch	19	5	4,144	13·81	9,462	31·54	4,603
British and Foreign .	11	2	1,775	5·92	5,509	18·36	2,493
Total	230	9	27,249	90·83	113,188	377·29	47,764

The exertions of the Established Church to supply the educational wants of her members, are as conspicuous in this as in the previous return. From this table, it may be interesting to attempt a calculation of the total progress made within the year, in connexion with the public grant, towards overtaking the still existing deficiencies in the means of elementary education for the labouring classes. The population of England and Wales, and Scotland, may be now placed at 19,000,000. One-and-a-half per cent. per annum upon this,* gives a yearly increase of 285,000. About one-fifth of this number, or 57,000, may be taken to be between the ages of 5 and 15.† How many of these would belong to the class of persons requiring the assistance of schools of this kind, there are no means of precisely estimating. From the tables and calculations given in Mr. Porter's *Progress of the Nation*, pages 51 and 64, they may, perhaps, be reckoned at two-thirds of the whole, or 38,000. But as the school-years of those whose lives are destined to manual labour can seldom be reckoned at more than 5, half of that number, or 19,000, may be considered as an approximation to the number of children yearly added to the population of England and Wales, and Scotland, for whom education should be provided in our elementary schools. Deducting, therefore, 19,000 from the 47,764 in the above table, it would appear that provision has been made, during 1841-42, in elementary schools, for 28,764 children of the labouring classes who were previously in want of it, and a step made to that extent towards supplying past deficiencies.

Of the total number of applications, only 107 present specifically a statement of the expected annual income of the school. The aggregate so stated amounts to 9,022*l.*, or an average of 84*l.* to each school. When it is remembered that this 84*l.* is to meet current expenses as well as the salary of the master, it must be considered low, even if all the schools

* According to Mr. Porter's corrected per centage of increase, from 1831 to 1841, the total increase between those periods was 16·82.—*Journal of Statistical Society*, vol. iv. p. 279.

† According to the Population Returns for 1821, it is nearly one-fourth. But I believe one-fifth (24·15) is the usual calculation.

were small and had only one master or mistress to provide for. They are, however, on the contrary, chiefly large schools; requiring, probably, in most cases, both a master and mistress. The total number of children provided for in these 107 schools is 20,409, giving an average of 190 to each. Of these—

20	are to have less than	100 children.
40	, , between	100 and 200 children.
47	, , , ,	200 and 500 children.
107		

But as regards expected income, to meet current expenses as well as salaries,—

47	estimate their income at less than	50%.
27	, , , , between	50% and 80%.
11	, , , , , ,	80% and 100%.
22	, , , , only, above	100%.
107		

In other words, while of the above schools 81 per cent. are to consist of from 100 to 500 children, nearly the same proportion, or 79 per cent., can only calculate upon incomes under 100%. It is quite clear, therefore, from this statement, that the standard of remuneration, as above exhibited, is still far below what is requisite to secure the services of masters, properly qualified for the important duty of conducting the elementary education of the country.

Some Observations on the Book Trade, as connected with Literature, in England. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

It is more difficult to obtain any correct statistical notions regarding the commercial relations of literature than to give a clear view of any of the ordinary transactions of trade. Two very powerful motives combine to involve the book trade in mystery—vanity and self-interest; and very keen eyes indeed are required to penetrate the veil which has been studiously cast around most of the transactions connected with this subject, and see distinctly all that lies beneath. Under these circumstances, the present paper can but aim at approximations on some points, while on the others it must leave the ground untouched.

Except on one point, and that one of minor importance, the interests of authors and publishers are identical; and yet a very false ground has been taken on both sides, which has led to equal injury to publishers, to authors, to the public, and to literature itself. The single point on which, even under a very narrow view of the subject, the interests of the two classes, authors and booksellers, are opposed, is the proportion of the profits proceeding from literary exertion which each should receive; and though it is not our intention here to enter upon any of the invidious topics which arise out of this point of opposition, it has been necessary to show clearly that such a point does exist, and whereabouts it lies.

The multiplication of books by the art of printing of course changed the whole system of literary remuneration. Previously to the invention